BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE GENIN BEAVER-FELT HAT-A NEW THE GENIR BEAVER FELT HAT—A NEW FALL SYLEFON 1872—GENIN, No 214 Broadway, has the pleasure by anomenous the introduction of an entirely new six he of Flats for the present fall season.

It is went shape attine, but to the nature of its material risk of the production of the exponential season for the production of the production of the shape attine but the invector and manufacture has bithe the production. The measure of which it is compared to of the very threat quantity and nextrem. The shape and proportion are "experience of a rail but that has ever appeared region locking sections of a rail but that has ever appeared in the Austrian distribution of the production in every department of the art of hatting are in the Austrian in every department of the art of hatting are in to be embodied and twined into shape in this novel and premises fabric.

channels of perfection in the controlled and twined into some halting arem to be embodied and twined into some halting arem to be embodied and twined into some factor. Every and principle with him to make no extra charge for the is a fixed principle with him to make no extra charge for the is a fixed principle with him to make no extra charge for the is a fixed principle with the firm to this has. The principle of Grant and fixed or his has. The principle of Grant and fixed the first his base for the fixed some fixed for the fixed some fixed for the fixed some fixed fixed for the fixed some fixed fixed fixed for the fixed some fixed f

C. G. MURCH-BEAVER FELT HAT .-C. G. MURCH—BEAVER FELT HAT.—We understead that this well-boown and celebrated Hatter has applied for letters potent for an improvement made by his in the manufacture of the Seaver Felt Hat, which is a very short time will an doobt, become quite the race in the flat breable would. We understand Mr. Muscus applied for and received a cavest for this improvement as far back as IP-sember 3 1831, since which time he has been builty anyeard in experiments, in creer to bring it to perfect in. We are widerstand that far. Muscui does not deem it mecessary to cention the Trade against informing his righty, as with his accentance diberative he will place it within the power of a 1 for a more non-iest suo, to leadly procure the right from him. This will form a serial a contract to the illiberal and accluding a system pursues by some in the Trade, who make givest probables, but who have not a tithe of his ment. By the be, we anticipate a creat cardiements among all those whom the Golds have more precisal, for, as will be seen, Mr. Muscui has offered a promium of Fifty Dollars for the best ways, but he cases thirty two lims. The song to be descriptive of the beautive shoutility of the Hat and drifteness to

EXCELSION.—BREEF & Co., No. 156 Br adway, respectfully solices the attention of the public to the Fast Fashion for gentlemen's Hafs.

A \$50 PRIZE.-This sum will be A \$50 PRIZE.—This sum will be awarded to the author of the best song open the subject of The Braf, "excriptive of its beauties and utility. The satvenser invites all possessing the "Divine inspiration" to content for the ab ve prize. The song must not exceed thirty-two lines and must be written in the ballad style, outgrist in conception and execution. Competitors will send that communications, accumpanied by their address included, to Mr G. 6 Muxcut, No. 250 day. The goatiences who have signified their willingness to decide upon the ment of the sates are Mr. C. F. Striges, better known to the literary would as "Harry Franco," and Mr. R. H. Soddard. The prize will remain open for itwenty-one days from this date, at the expiration of which time the award will be made known and the prize paid.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS-FALL PATTERN. Disp. come Fine and Nassa-sts.—The style for the en-suing season will be introduced on WEDNESDAY. Sept. I The high finish and superior fabric of the Hate now offered to public inspection will be evident to the closest observer. BisD. corner Fine and Nassan-sts.

GENIN'S Fall styles of Gentlemen's Hats was tosued on Saturday, the 2'et inst. GENIN, No 214 droadway, apposite St. Paul's.

FALL FASHIONABLE CLOTHING AT JEN-FALL FASHIONABLE CLOTHING AT JENBINGS & Co.'s—The reputation acquired by this firm for manfacturing Clothing for general sais, equal to that mide to
measure, has given them the command of an immense
wholesale trade. Their stock of elegant ready-made Clothing for the Fall is now ready, and they invite to it the especial attention of country merchants at present in town. In
the "rineipal cities and towns of the East and West—in
New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, as well as all the intetorius of importance in the South, the beauty and finish,
the style and material of their ready-made Dress Coats, Surtouts, Sacks, Overcoats, Vesta, Pantaloons, &c., have been appreciated and admitted for the last twenty-five years. The
assortment for the fall of 1852 is bolieved to curpuss that of
any former year, and to be altogether suprecedented in
New York. Merchanis from the country who desire to give
tone and character to their fall stock, and to secure a reputation for keeping a class of garments unequaled in the trade,
are invited to examine the great variety of styles in the
wholesale department of
W. T. JENNINGS & CO.

No. 251 Broad way, American Hotel.

HENRY L. FOSTER is on hand with one of the best assortments ready made Clothing and Fur-nishing Goods ever produced in this market. Call and see his beautiful styles of fall and winter clothing, and you can-not fail to purchase, as he offers at such extramely low prices as to defy all competition. No. 27 Gourtlandt-st

FIFTY DOLLAR DRESS COATS! FIFTY DULLAR DRESS COATS! FIFTY
DILLAR DRESS FROCK COAT SUTS!!—I have in stock the
finest specimes piece of Black Citch-eyer is ported into this
cit; also, Vestings and Cassimeres to correspond. Toey gained
the highest prize at the World's Fair, Lombon Grong F.
Fox, Tallor and Clock Importer; author of The Philosophy
of Modein Dress and Fashion! leventor of the Oriental
Khaban Overcoat, etc., etc. No. 333 Broadway, corner of
Anthony etc.

New Goods of our own importation, and the choicest selection of rich goods in market, among which are Silks, Brocade in every new design and quality, and every desirable stance in plate colors; French, all wool De Lathes; Scotch and French Si k and Woolon Plands; Lupin's and Myllard's beast 6-4 French Merinos, all colors and qualities; Shawls in great variety. Laces and Embreider as; Lineas and Domestic Goods, Hoisery, and fine twilled Broadcietts for tables; Cloaks in black, drab and mode colors. Tiffany & Cutting, No. 321 Broadway.

Dealers will provide for the comfort and gratification of their customers, and add to their own business popularity, by purchasing a supply of Hosiery an Under Garments from the importers and manufacturers, RAY & ADAMS, No. 581 Breadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. R. & A. deal with merchants on the most liberal terms. They invite an examination of their extensive stock of fall goods, promising courtesy, good will, and fair

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS .- RAY & ADAMS, No. 591 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, offer to the public a choice selection of Hodery and Under-Garments, discurpassed in quality, variety of styles and lowness of prices. A call from all in want of such goods is

bushel is not more y, but felly Without under a bushel is not more y, but felly Without under pretensions but with a confidence derived from executions, Carrier, No. 1 Actor House, invites attention to his uncerting plan of measuring the fance. His shifts, the set and fit of which are unequant, establish the value of the invention.

GENERAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPA-My, Merchanta Exchange, No. 2, corner of Wall and W. Bam-sta. Marine and Iuland Insurance.

Wm. H. Aspinwall, Wm. H. Aspinwall, James Brown, Rebert L. Taylor, Leconardo S. Saures, Benjamin Babcock, John B. Kitching, F. A. Delazo, Sam'l Thompson, Man: Hympson, United Promiss, N. G. Rotgers, Joseph Sands, J. Emathan Smith, William H. Macy, B. F. Dawson,

nland Insurance.
TRUSTES.
Micros H. Grinnell,
Comph W. Alsop,
Paul Spofford.
Thomas F. Stanton,
Eins Hicks
Win. Barnewall,
Jeremiah Wilbur,
James T. Soutter,
Chas H. Russell,
G. H. Marshall,
J. D. Hurlbat,
Ramsey Crocks,
William B. Bolles,
G. Moffe, mith, G. Morle,
acy, G. H. Koop,
D. C. Ktugsland.
ALFREO CODEN President.
HENRY HOLDREER, Visc-President.

ROCHESTER, LOCKPORT AND N. FALLS PAREAD.-We refer to the notice in another column of direct route to the Falls. The road, equipment and management, are excellent, and the country for the whole distance, (75 miles,) very beautiful and fertile.

NEW AND IMPROVED INVENTION .- Let-NEW AND IMPROVED INVENTION.—Logical reasons are a granted by the Government for a new Life Boat. It is the invention of Capt. Trawksayay, the well known Pitot, and recently Harbor Master of Boaton. It has been submitted to some of the principal officers of the Navy Department, shipmasters and others, and provided not only an admirate of invention, but one of the most important of its kind ever n ade. They are now constructing one of these new Life Boats in Baston, awdid a few days in public with have an opportunity of seeing and judging of its superior capacity and powers.

A CARD .- S. W. JUDSON, Dentist, having returned after a shor absence, will be happy to see and wait upon his friends an patrons in any department of the Dental art, at his office, No. 105 East Broadway.

HAIR DIE AND WISS .- BATCHELOR'S anufactory for those articles is esistented in all parts of a world, persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig Tourpee cas surely be suited. His thirt Dye is applied, sure suarantee) or sold, wholesale and retail, at No. 4 fall-st. Conv the address—bowers of functions

WORLD'S FAIR .- English exhibition-Mostic Tapestries, Brusnis, Three Fly and Intrilu Carpets, just landed, 100 years new styles, some of which were exhibited at the great World's fair. Purchasers should bear mine the wonderful reduction in the prices of Eaglish Tapestries, such as are usually sold at 12; to \$2 per yard. Hiram Ancieson, No 59 Sowers, is salling for \$19 and 10. Heus-heerers lock to your interest

KICH CARPETINGS. - SMITH & LOUNS-BERY, No. 448 Pearlest, are now prepared to exhibit their fall styles, comprising a complete and desirable descriment of rich Velvet, Tapoetry, Brussels, Three-Piy and Legrain Carpetings Also a choice assortment of all other goods per-taining to the Carpet trade, all of which they are offering at prices that challenge competition.

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No.379 TETERSON CLAID SITE OF THE ACT OF STANDARD OF THE STANDARD OF

BLANK BOOKS, PAPER AND STATION-

MEMORY'S PICTURES .-MEMORY'S PICTURES.—
The pistures bung in Memory's hall,
In time grow sim.
Feature by feature fadea, till all—
When the OLD LOOK we would recall—
In dull confession serim.
But portraits samped by Heaven's light,
Thrungh Roon's Deguerrean lenses shed,
Shall shine a century benow a bright
As if the day back as wen no a civilia.
The grave received no dead!
Roon's Gallery, No. 363 Breadway. Rooms, first floor, up
ltairs.

DAGUERREOTYPES BY BRADY. - The public are respectfully invited to examine the Prize Fictures exhibited at the World's Fair, together with a large salloction of the portrate of most of the distinguished man of our sountry, at Skanv's Gallery, No. 205 Broadway.

MINIATURE PAINTING .- J. A. McDou-Gall. Miniature Painter, takes this merhod of informing his friends and customers of his return to business. He is o be found at Brady's, corner of Fulton at and Bradway. Mr. McD., has great success in copying Daguerreotypes.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologista and Publishers, Cilaton Hall, No. 131 Nasszo-st., Naw-York,

We call attention to the notice beaded "Fifty dollars to secure a warrantee deed for a farm of five acres at Luke Land, L I;" and we advise our readers to take the Execution trait of care at 8 rooklyn on the 9th last, at 75 o'clock, A. M., and purchase a be antiful Homestead. A limited number of Tuckets only, at 375 own ach way, to be had of C. Wood, office No. 200 Broadway.

RHEUMATISM CURED .- Thousands of eases have been cured during the past year, comprising every form of this pair ful and hitherto incurable disease, from the recent inflammatory, (acute) attended with swellings and recent Inflammatory, (acute) attended with sweining awe enlargement of the joints, to old Chronic cases of it to 40 years standing cripoles for years. These have been cured by that celebrated remedy, Mortimore's Risemantic Com-pound and Slood Purifier, which is a vegetable spirit, an in-ternal remedy, put forth for this one disease alone. Call and examine testimons from physicians, ministers, merchants and citizons of high standing strongton the United States. W. V. Alexanors & Co., Central Office, No. 1 Barclay-st., Astor House.

mate inners or sust influence those who are endeavor to avail themselves of the resuration of Davis's Rimse, a preparation for the resuration of Davis's Rimse, a preparation for rely es ablached in its character, and il known to be the best article for charging gray bair to cristial color, it also imparts a softness, gloss, and traced growth. Price 56 cents per bortle, warranted Fore at the General Pepto, Va. Pol Grand et., and Not. 81 clay at. 192 Broadway, 279 Washington et. 302 Hudson-179 Bowery, New-York; Nos 176 Fulton et. and 146 Atlicest, Brooklyn. Either willful presumption or con-

HAIR DYRING .- URISTADORO'S EXCELSI-OR LIQUID HAIR DVs. to color the hair or whiskers the moment it is applied, without injury to the hair or skin. It same he washed immediately without disturbing the color, improving the texture and conferring slasticity to the hair. It is applied or anie at Cristandoro's, No. 6 Aster House—Private room or applying the dye.

GODRAUD'S Liquid Hair Dye is, arithout exception or receivation, the very best ever in reacted. Equally calciumed is Gounauto's Medicated Scop for curing pumples freeking rait resum, deab works testen, sallowness, i.e., roughness, i.e., Pondre Subtile up total half from any part of the hody. Edguid Bours, Life White and Hair Gloss, at it Walker at, near Scoadway.

Notice.-Should this reach the eye of

THE FALL OF THE YEAR .-Now's the time to use ad libitum,
Lvon's Powder and Pills—distribute 'em
Where bugs, reaches, and a, moths vermin
Are now crassing maning squirming
Lvon's Magnetic Powder and Pills for the destri uselis, rate and mire, may be obtained, price 25 cents lask or box, as the central Depot No. 424 Broadway.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1852.

WINFIELD SCOTT, of New-Jersey. For Vice-President, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North-Carolina,

The Tribune is served in this City, Brooklyn, Wil tiamsburgh and Jersey City for life cents per week, payable to the carriers. Names sent through the Post Office or Presty Fost will be promptly placed on the Carriers' books. For Europe.

The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk, Price Six Cents. The Asia sails from this port To-Day at 12 o'clock.

THE TARIFF QUESTION, OT Protection and Free Trade Considered," is the title of a Tract by the Editor of The Tribune which he has been induced to prepare by the solicitations of many friends that facts and arguments bearing on that subject should be rendered more accessible to the public In this Tract, our view of the great practical question of the day enunciated with clearness though with necessary brevity, and we solicit for it the calm consideration of the Laboring Millions who are deeply interested in a proper decision. We do not desire that one side only should be heard-let our view of the matter be compared with that of our antagonists as developed in the Tracts, Speeches, &c., wherewith they are now flooding the Country. We ask only an earnest comparison of corflicting views and an unprejudiced decision.

Friends of Scott and GRAHAM! look at this Tract and if you find it calculated to do good. aid its circulation! We do not ask you to aid us-there is no copyright, and you are welcome to print for yourselves if you can save anything for the Cause by so doing. If there is a clearer or better view of the question, give that the preference; but at all events, let the People know what the doctrine of Protection is, and why we advocate it. It is every day misrepresented and grossly maligned by thousands of journalists and stumpers who never honestly sought to understand it : it would elect Scott and GRAHAM by an overwheln ing majority if the People only had it fairly explained to them. Help us, will you? to set it fairly before them!

This Tract covers 24 pages octavo, and costs \$15 per thousand, \$11 per hundred, 25 cents per dozen. We can print large numbers cheaper to order by using poorer paper, but we do not think that advisable. A Specimen copy will be sent to every post-paid application inclosing a postage stamp. Friends! see if this is not calculated to do good.

* . * Editors of Whig fournals will oblige us by noticing this and

We ask the friends of SCOTT and GRAHAM to call at our office and examine the following Campaign publications. Friends of the Cause! call and see if you don't want to supply every house in your County, Town or Ward with

THE CAMPAIGN LIFE OF GEN. SCOTT, with 26 daustrations of the most eventful scenes in his illustrious career, including the Battles of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Chapultepec, &c., with his protection of the Ires prisoners in Canada, &c. &c.—a large, handsome pampblet of thirty-two pages, on fine paper—is ready at The Tribune office this morn-Price \$2 per hundred, 30 cents per dozen, 3

cents single.

When ordered to be sent by Mail 2 cents for When ordered to be sent under 500 miles and 4 cents nust be added, as the Post-Office Department re

fuses to send without prepayment of postage,
Also,
SCENES IN THE LIFE OF GEN. SCOTT—a broad sheet to be nung up in dwell-ings and public places—with eighteen spirited illus-trations—will also be ready, and will be afforded for \$10 per thousand, \$11 per hundred, or 2 cents singly. Terms, Cask inflexibly. If to be sent by Mail I cent for 500 miles and

to prepay postage.

THE CAMPAIGN LIFE OF SCOTT in German-the same size, illustrations, and price as the English Edition. Also,

THE CAMPAIGN LIFE OF SCOTT in French; the same style, price, &c., as the WM. E. ROBINSON'S SPEECH OR

New-Hampshire Democracy and Catholic Emanci-pation—16 pages. Price \$10 per thousand, \$1 25 per hundred, 2 cents singly. EF WHY I AM A WHIG-A Let-

ter to an Inquiring Friend-By Horace Gree-LEY-being a caim and lucid statement of the grounds of radical difference between the two great parties which divide the American People, and the author's reasons for preferring and supporting the Whig party: A large and fair pamphlet of 16 pages: Price \$10 per thousand, \$11 per hundred, 20 cents per dozen, 2 cents singly.
If ordered to be sent by Mail 1 cent for each 500

added to prepay postage. Canse—by Henry C. Carry," the leading essay in 'The Plow, the Loom and the Annil' for September, is issued as a Campaign Tract, (16 large pages.) It shows the effects of British Free Trade on the Industry, Thrift and Prosperity of Lighted as propolatined by her Patriota and by im-

Irade on the Industry, thrit and Prosperity of Iradand, as proclaimed by her Patriots and by impartial observers. It appeals especially to the feelings and judgment of Irishment Price \$10 per thousand, \$1.25 per hundred, 2 cents singly.

By Telegraph. - We get from Harrisburg, Pa., the bids on the Pennsylvania Loan of \$5,000,000. From Halifax we learn that the Government line of Telegraph has passed into the hands of a private company, under the Presidency of Hon. S. Cunard: the tolls have been reduced. From Utica we have a favorable notice of the State Fair. The steamhoat Pawnee, from New-Orleans for St. Louis, struck a snsg 20 miles below Memphis. From Philadelphia, that the friends of Mr. Kline, the unsuccessful candidate for the Shrievalty, are dissatisfied with the doings of the Convention, and are making a very pretty affair out of it. From Fitchburg, Mass., we have a report of the doings of the State Convention of the "harmonious Democracy;" from Albany, more in relation to the Anti-rent outrage; from St Louis, the proceedings of the Missouri Legis-lature; and from Burlington, partial returns from the Vermont election.

GUANO DEVELOPMENTS.

Mr. Thomas Baring, of the great Commercial House of Baring Brothers & Co., who is expected in the next steamer from Europe, comes principally, we learn from authentic private sources, in reference to the Guano question, and not on any mission relative to the Fisheries. The house of Baring Brothers hold large sums of the Peruvian bonds for their clients and customers, the value of which has been very sensibly affected by the original action of our Government on the Guaso question. The bonds have fallen at least twelve per cent., and at the last quotations were almost unsalable. Up to the date of our last transpired relative to the action of our Government in the premises than was disclosed by the publication of Mr. Webster's letter. Of course the Peruvian bondholders were in a great flutter, and Mr. Baring was to be posted off to see what could be done for them. Mr. Baring will be at once greatly surprised and delighted on his arrival, to learn that our Government, after having formally assured its citizens that they should be protected in taking the Lobos Guano, has all of a sudden taken the back track, and coolly informed those who for themselves. Mr. Baring will thus have no hard task with the Secretary, but may go down to Marshfield and eat chowder with the Secretary, drink to the delightful question, and return home egain without any depletion of his contingent fund, save what he may contribute from it, as he paeses, to aid British free trade by the election of Pierce and King.

But though our Government has precipitately abandoned the ground it took before the Presidential nomination on the question of the Peruvian right of jurisdiction over the Lobos Islands, it has not done it in time to save a collision with Peru. Acting upon the letter of Mr. Webster, a Beston firm ordered a ship to those islands for guano, from Acapulco, which vessel sailed from that port for her destination in July last. That ship will, in all human probability, reach the Lobos Islands before Com. McAuley will have had his instructions-to thither for guano-revoked. Thus will the question of guano or no guano be brought to a practical test between Com. McAuley. on the one side, and the Peruvian Government on the other.

It is asserted that Peru has 400 men on the outer Lobos, armed and equipped as the law directs, for military duty. She has likewise a further defensive force of one steamer-built for that Government by Brown & Bell, of this City-carrying four thirty-six pounders; of a brig-of-war, mounting ten eighteen pounders : and a large steamer, recently built in England, well supplied with a heavy armament. On the side of the universal Yankee nation will be the gallant Commodore Mc-Auley, with the Stars and Stripes floating above his head, and under his feet a firstclass frigate, nine years old, rating 44 guns, but probably carrying half a hundred at least. When the Acapulco ship appears for her load of manure, then comes a ques tion-What is to be done ? Com. McAuev's instructions are explicit. He is ordered to protect our ships and citizens who may resort thither for guano. If he obeys his orders, (and how can he do otherwse?) the Peruvians must back out and allow the Yankee to load, or there must be a collision. Should this come. the Raritan's guns will doubtless do the business, and the Peruvians will be scat-

under and 2 cents for over 500 miles must be added | tered as they never have been scattered before since Pizarro. Such is the state of the Guano question to-day. That our Gov- in the City, at Tammany Hall, that genernment have blundered shockingly in the case is quite too apparent. What a figure we shall cut before the world, if hostilities actually take place, and the Peruvian Navy be destroyed by our Pacific Commodore ! And when the deed is done, and the killed buried, and the wounded put in hospital, and the torn hulks sunk by our victorious tars, then to have a dispatch reach Lima. announcing that our Government had rescinded its bellicose instructions, and ordered our gallant Commander to interpose no obstacles to the full and undisputed sway of Peru over the Hither and the Further Lobos !

The ludicrous nature of the position the Government may, and is very likely to find itself in, has but lately flashed upon the authorities at Washington, for it is but recently that they were made aware of the fact of the sailing of the Acapulco ship. We have reason for believing that the of every freeman, by impudently striving President now regrets that the orders to Com. Meauley have been countermanded; for the mischief which that revocation was intended to prevent, may, and not unlikely will, have been accom-

We learn that Capt, Jewett, who was to superintend the expedition, or at least the portion of it fitted out in this City. and who has been deterred from going to Peru lest he should there be apprehended as fibustier in chief, has been appointed bearer of dispatches to our Charge at Lima, and sails hence on the 20th inst. The official mantle shields his person, and he will have at least an opportunity to get himself and his coadjutors out of the scrape into which the Government has led them. We trust he may be successful.

A GREAT DIFFERENCE.

The Courier and Enquirer seeks to justify the position of Mr. Webster toward the Whig party and its candidate for the Presidency by the course of Mr. Clay toward Gen. Taylor. To this end it publishes a letter which, on Sept. 20, 1848, Mr. Clay addressed to the Whig Executive Committee in this City, stating his reasons for not supporting Gen. Taylor. They were, that the General had been nominated by the Convention without satisfactory assurance that he was a Whig; that he had accepted other than Whig nominations, and had even announced that he should run as an independent candidate advices from England, nothing further had against the Whigs if they nominated another: that he had made no satisfactory declaration as to the characteristic measures of the Whig party; and that he was a mere soldier, and inexperienced in civil

Now, whatever Mr. Webster or his exclusive advocates may yet do in justification or correction of their conduct, since the Baltimore Convention, we cannot see that the argument of The Courier affects the case a hair. Mr. Clay refused to support Gen. Taylor for reasons which were not only powerful in themselves, but which have embarked in the enterprise to which | long withheld from him the support of it enticed them, that they must look out | many other sincere and patriotic Whigs. But there is not one of these reasons which applies to Gen. Scott. He never presented himself to the Convention as an independent cendidate, whom they might take or position of our Government on the Guano | not, and who was determined to run at any rate. He said from the first that if any other man was selected he should have his hearty support and good wishes. As to his political convictions, there is no vaggeness or ebscurity. He is a thorough and consistent Whig, and has always been known as such. Nor is he a mere military man. His civil services to the country in the removal of the Cherokees, the North-East Boundary troubles, the Nullification excitement, and on the northern Frontier in 1837-S, evinced in him a wisdom, moderation, and ability in the settlement of difficult and delicate questions which would shed honor on the most eminent statesman. If there be a man in the nation whose history gives the assurance that he will administer the Government with incorruptprotect all American vessels resorting lible honesty, devoted and manly patriotism, a lofty sense of what is due to the honor of the country, and with wisdom and genius, it is WINFIELD SCOTT. Not one of the objections brought by Mr. Clay against Gen. Taylor can be brought against our present candidate. Where, then, is the parallel which The Courier attempts to es-

tablish? It is intimated that Mr. Webster may, ere long, declare himself upon the Presidential question. We shall learn, with pleasure, that he has done so, but that pleasure will be altogether on his own account. We shall be glad to see a man so distinguished putting himself right before the country, and coming into consistency with the pledge implied when he went before the Convention as a candidate for the nomination. It seems altogether proper that he should remove from his fame the suspicion that personal motives could be of more weight with him than long-cherished and often-avowed principles. That suspicion he can quiet by coming out in favor of Gen. Scott-or, should his political principles have changed, as we are sure they have not, of Gen. Pierce. When he sees fit, he will doubtless take such a course. But it is a thing which concerns himself and his own dignity and reputation alone. It is not a thing for the Whig party to ask of him as a favor, or to receive as such when it is bestowed.

DOUGLAS AND HIS SLAVES.

In Mr. Douglas's speech recently made tleman advocated the annexation of Cuba. We kno w that the Judge has a large stock of impude ace, but it seems to us to require a more than ordinarily brazen front for the proprietor of one hundred and fifty negroes to come to this great City, and in the face of her hundreds of thousands of free citizens openly advocate an act intended to enhance the value of his slave property fifty or an hundred fold. Mr. Douglas may ardently desire to improve his finances by increasing the price of his slaves, but we do think that decency is violated by his coming here and making use of the occasion of a party gathering to further this detestable scheme of slaveholding cupidity. If Mr. Douglas wishes to make money out of his negroes, let him adopt the konorable vocation of slave-trader. We should think quite as highly of him, acting in that capacity, as in thus insulting the instinctive sense to enlist them in his scheme of enriching the whole slaveholding oligarchy to which he belongs.

WEBSTER AND MANGUM.

Mr. Webster has replied by letter to the charge of Mr. Mangum that he had dishonored himself by appointing anti-Whig peners in North Carolina and Tonnessee to publish the laws. Mr. Webster's reply, so far as North Carolina is concerned, at least, is an evasion. He says that The Wilmington Commercial was selected upon the recommendation of what he deemed good Whig authority. We have the best reason for believing that no Whig member of Congress recommended this appointment, if we except Mr. Clingman, a gentleman who stands neutral in the present contest, and that Gov. Graham, so lately Mr. Webster's associate in the Cabinet, earnestly remonstrated against the act while it was yet in contemplation. Mr. Webster asserts, in further justification of the act, that The Commercial is published in the largest city of the State, and has the largest circulation of any paper printed therein. This may be true. But Wilmington is not the capital of the State, and its papers have but a limited circulation. If Mr. Webster had sought the paper having the largest circulation, he would have gone to Raleigh and taken The Register, the leading Whig paper of the State, and having a circulation probably four or five times as great as The Commercial.

This paper, which bolts the nomination of Scott, and thus receives the tacit approval of the Secretary of State, (an act which very naturally called for the rebuke of Mr. Mangum.) possesses no political influence, and is edited by a man who has been but a few years a Whig, and one in whom the Whigs of North Carolina have never reposed confidence. Its defection, politically, amounts to nothing, and will have no effect whatever upon the canvass in that State.

Slavery in Cuba.

In spite of treaties and prohibitions, the ave trude still flourishes in Cubs, and forms ich source of income for the Spanish officials who share indirectly in its profits. We learn by a private letter from a trustworthy person, that some six weeks since 500 negroes were disembarked at Ortigosa, and that Canedo, the Captain-General, pocketed \$31 per head for conniving at the act. No wonder the Cubans desire to be freed from a Government which adds to perfect despotism such

The character of slavery in Cuba is in some respects worse than in our own Southern States. Of its main features an intelligent German, who recently visited the island, gives an interesting account. He save that slaves there are taken care of about as well as work horses in Europe. Marriage is unknown among them. They are without all reigicus or mental instruction. Every year a priest haptizes the whole lot of children born on the plantation, and Sunday afternoons they are made to say an Ave Maria, the creed and a pater noster. They always work with an overseer standing over them with a heavy whip. The lowest overseers are themselves slaves, and have the right to inflict three blows. The white overseers have the right to inflict twenty-five blows, a punishment which results in several days' illness: You 6nd no slave who has not been punished, and even men o four score are met with who still have to submit to the scourge. The women are flogged by their husbands, in the presence of the head overseer.

At 10 in the morning the oxen of the plantation are driven under shelter from the heat. But the slaves continue to work without interruption through the day. They are also kept late at night. On some plantations they are highly favored if they are allowed to sleep two whole nights in a week. The master is not allowed to nflict the punishment of death, but in case of great crimes must hand the slave over to the authorities, when he may renounce his property in the negro, which frees him rom responsibility for costs of trial, food, &c. But this is almost never done. Useless and incorrigible negross are got rid of "in a more simple way without troubling the authorities." Prostitution is universal on the plantations, beginning at the age of 10. But he woman who has a mulatte child is liable to fifty blows of the whip.

At 9 in the evening all the slaves who are not destined to night work, are shut up by families in stalls, where they sleep on boards. Each family has a pig to fat, and a little piece of land which is cultivated on Sunday afternoons. Every slave receives yearly two suits of linen, a blanket and a woolen cap. Bread they do not receive, but have three rations daily of bananas, mangoes, sweet potatoes, corn, dried fish, and dried beef, which is imported from Buenos Ayres.

The freedom of an unborn child can be bought for twenty-five dollars, and fathers often adopt this way of emancipating their children. Many slaves escape into the mountains; such are exposed to the pursuit of bloodhounds, and are also petrayed by vultures hovering over their places of refuge. Many hang themselves with the idea that after death they will find themselves, with the same bodies as before, at home in Africa. By way of stopping this practice, the owners have the re-

mains of the suicides cut to pieces; rather than return to their pative country thus mutilated,

they prefer to live and suffer in Cuba. Such is the condition of a great proportion of the inhabitants of that lovely island. What effect the independence of the island would have upon the peculiar institution is a question. There is no doubt, however, that it would stop the introduction of negroes from abroad.

New-York .- The Opposition County Convention of St. Lawrence has recommended Bishop Perkins for Congress to succeed Preston

PENNSYLVANIA .- In the XXVth District, John Dick of Meadville, is the Whig candidate for Congress.

ILLINOIS .- Richard Yates has been nominated for reelection to Congress by the Whigs of the VIth District.

DELEGATES TO THE WHIG STATE CON-VENTION .- Greene Co .- W. D. Gunn, Catakili, and Henry Green, Ceasackie. RAILROAD IN BROADWAY .- We have a

full report of a meeting which was held last evening at Lafayette Hall to hear the report of the Committee of twenty-one citizens on the subject of a Radroad in Broadway. The extreme pressure on our columns this morning compels us reluctantly to defer it- publication. THE SUSPICIOUS VESSEL IN THE

Sound .- The British foretops il schooner, from Malaga, which has been about Huntington Bay for some days past, has been sought for by an officer sent by Collegtor Maxwell, and by an agent of the under writers, and -not found. That she is a smuggler is hardly to be doubted, and it is now probable that she has been sunk. It is reported that her Captain has been arrested, or at least found in this City. We shall publish the partieu lars of this strange affair in our Evening Editions.

The steamship Union, Capt. K. Adams, from Charleston, arrived at her wharf last night at Il o'clock, baving left Charleston on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. The Union encountered heavy N. E. gales during the first 48 hours of her passage, At 912 o'clock on Tuesday morning, passed steamship

Obio, in latitude 38 14. We are indebted to The Charleston Evening News for the late papers from that City and New-Orleans.

Our report of the enthusiastic Whig meeting in Williamsburgh last evening is crowded out.

The Prespect in Pennsylvania and N. Jersey.

Easton, Pa , Saturday, Sept. 4, 1852. The prospects of the Whigs in this part of the State of Pennsylvania, and also in the adjoining Counties of New-Jersey, are far brighter than in the campaign of forty-eight, when we carried both States. The Democrats of the Districts are aware of this and hence they are up and doing; but they are too late. Numbers, whom I could name, if necessary, who have always voted the Democratic ticket, have heisted the Whig banner, and will keep it in the breeze until Gen. SCOTT is elected President of the United States. Among the number are some Democrats who fought by his side in the wars of Mexico, and are still fighting for him, and against the enemies of their country.

Pittsburgh Convention-Letter from Hon. Henry Wilson.

Synacuse, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 3, 1852, I have this moment read, with surprise and amusement the letter of Mr. Wm. West, in which he gives me as the authority for his ridiculous statement that "Judge Spalding had received a letter from Sonator Douglas urging the nomination of Mr. Hale, so as to secure Ohio for Gen. Pierce." Mr. West is entirely mistaken. I never heard of any such letter, and of course I never said to Mr. West or any other person anything of the kind. Judge Spalding was in favor of

Mr. Hale's nomination, believing him our strongest man. but in this he was governed by as pure and lofty moives as influenced any member of the Convention. I do not accuse Mr. West of Intentional misstatement, makes a much larger figure than he did in the Convention)—have been unjust and untruthful. On our way rom Plusburg to Harrisburg our conversation turned upon the doings of the Convention, and upon the anxety with which both parties had watched its proceedlogs. I did say during that conversation that one friends in the Senate had said to me that he had heard that Senator Douglas had said "the result of the election depended upon the action of the Pittaburg Convention." But this was said not in any way in connec with the name of Judge Spalding, whose name was not

Things in Washington.

mentioned during the Conversation to my recollection.

HENRY WILSON.

Yours truly,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1852. The I emocratic workmen at our Navy Yard have had meetings, and denounced their party in unmeasured terms. They threaten to cut down the blokory pole, and burn the platform

The cause of this feeling is the refusal of a Democratic Congress to increase their compensation, as it did that of the clerks, messengers, &c , in the various Departments. The feeling is most bitter, and finds vent in such expressions as " D-n such Democracy as this !" Pay the silk-stocking clerks for six hours' work, and give us nothing for working ten !" A Committee of the Democratic workmen waited upon the President in regard to the matter, but he could not remedy the evil. however well disposed.

If Congress were yet in session an effort would be made to raise a Committee to investigate whether the fifty thousand dollars voted to Mr. Rerems for alledged tosses in printing and refusing to print Government understanding that he should give twenty thousand to aid the election of F. Pience. Also, to inquire whether there was not an understanding that Mr. Annaraone, proprietor of The Union, should give largely of the proceeds of his monster job for the same object. The are rumors that are believed here. Of course a dental Is easy and proof is bard to get.

There never was such desperation manifested by the leaders of Loco Focolam as there is at this hour. Frauds on a gigantic scale are forming, and the recklessness of individuals and associations was never equaled. Theirs a struggle in which England deeply sympathizes. Her great manufacturing establishments of the ascendancy of the Loco-Foco party in this country, and she will pay liberally to secure it. The coffers of the Loce-Foco Committees are overflowing with gold, and they have money to bet. KORNER.

Old and New Democracy.

The Pittsburgh Gazette has the following from an old-fashioned correspondent :

ing from an old-fashioned correspondent:
CHANGE OF TACTICS.
I wish to relate an incident that occurred at a party given by President Madison in 1814, to show the postition occupied by the Federal and Democratic parties at that day.
At a levee of Mrs. Madison, Mr. Madison remarked to a number of gentlemen around him, among whom was fur. Pleasants, afterward Governor of Virginis, holding out his arm, "There is not a fiber of anything but American wool in that coat, and as long as I live I intend to wear nothing but American manufactures." Jef ferson at that day never wore anything but American cloth, and on many occasions avowed his intention of never wearing any other. This was one of the distinnever wearing any other. This was one of the guishing characteristics of the Democratic party

oay.

My informant, in 1814, traveled through Eastern Virginie, and met with a number of leading men clothed in the same way, and among them Chief Justice Marshall.

Contrast this with the conduct of the leading men of the so-called Democratic party of the present da then tell me, Mr. Editor, whether this party has tirely changed its priparities.